

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

Please amend claims 3-12 as set forth below. Please add new claims 13-17 as set forth below.

1. (Original) Method of making an industrial fabric comprising the following steps : - applying a radiation-curable powder onto the surface of a fabric, - melting the powder such that the powder forms a layer on the fabric surface, - directing radiation at said surface layer so as to cure the constituent material of said coating layer.
2. (Original) Method of repairing a damaged industrial fabric comprising the following steps: - applying a radiation-curable powder to the surface of the damaged area of the fabric, - melting the powder such that the powder forms a layer within the damaged area which is continuous with the surface of the undamaged area of the fabric, - directing radiation at said surface layer so as to cure the constituent material of said layer.
3. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 1 or 2, ~~characterized in, that said,~~ wherein the powder comprises polymeric particles.
4. (Currently amended) Method according to ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in, that~~ saidclaim 1, wherein the powder comprises solid polymer resin containing unsaturated groups.
5. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 4, ~~characterized in, that said~~wherein the unsaturated groups contain at least one of acrylate, or methacrylate, or vinyl ether, or maleimide and at least one of epoxide, or maleic and fumaric double bonds.
6. (Currently amended) Method according to ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in, that~~ saidclaim 1, wherein the powder comprises at least one initiator, ~~preferably 1-Hydroxy cyclohexyl phenyl ketone (HCPK) or 2-hydroxy ketone (AHK) or bisacetyl phosphine oxide (BAPO) or the like.~~

7. (Currently amended) Method according to ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in, that claim 1, wherein~~ a non-porous layer is achieved by applying a thick layer in one step or by applying several subsequent layers on top of each other.
8. (Currently amended) Method according to ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in, that claim 1, wherein~~ a porous layer is achieved by applying a thin layer and/or by first wetting the surface of said fabric with a liquid before applying the powder onto said surface.
9. (Currently amended) Method according to ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in, that claim 1, wherein~~ the powder is applied to the fabric by electrostatically spraying.
10. (Currently amended) Method according to ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in, that claim 1, wherein~~ the powder is melted by using heat, preferably in the range from 100°C to 150°C, and/or by using IR radiation, preferably of wavelength in the range from 1μm to 1mm.
11. (Currently amended) Method according to ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in, that claim 1, wherein~~ the powder is cured by using US radiation, preferably of wavelength in the range from 10 nm to 1000nm, most preferably in the range from 100nm to 450nm.
12. (Currently amended) Method according to ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in, that claim 1, wherein~~ the thickness of the layer is between 60pm and 150pm.
13. (New) Method according to claim 6, wherein the at least one initiator is one of 1-Hydroxy cyclohexyl phenyl ketone (HCPK), 2-hydroxy ketone (AHK), bisacyl phoshine oxide (BAPO) and the like.
14. (New) Method according to claim 10, wherein the powder is heated in the range from 100°C to 150°C.

15. (New) Method according to claim 10, wherein the powder is heated in the range from 100°C to 150°C, by using IR radiation in the range from 1um to 1mm.

16. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein the powder is cured by using US radiation in the range from 10 nm to 1000nm.

17. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein the powder is cured by using US radiation in the range from 100nm to 450nm.